

STATE REVIEW OF THE CITY OF RENTON SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM UPDATE



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Presentation Outline

- Shoreline Management Act/ WAC Guidelines- brief introduction
- Description of Renton Shoreline Master Program (SMP) elements
 - City of Renton Shoreline Master Program Statewide Review





How did we get a Shoreline Management Act?

- Initiative # 43, the Natural Shorelines Act, passed in 1970.
- Included an effort to keep development at least 200 feet away from shorelines of the state.
- Initiative went to the Legislature in 1971.
- The Legislature instead adopted RCW 90.58, the Shoreline Management Act (SMA).







What is the Shoreline Management Act?

- SMA is a broad policy instrument for the management of shoreline areas statewide.
- Balance public interest with private rights.
- Balance development with protection of natural resources.





The SMA also directs local and state government to preserve and enhance public access to publicly owned shorelines.

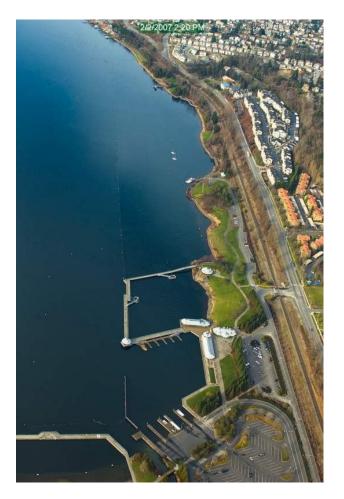


Highlights of the Shoreline Management Act

- establishes a local/state shoreline administration partnership/ SMP guidelines.
- requires counties & cities to adopt and periodically update their shoreline master programs.
- Ecology reviews master programs & determines their compliance with the SMA.
- local government administers the master program.
- Ecology provides oversight & support.

What are Shoreline Master Programs?

- SMPs are developed locally for each jurisdiction adjoining Shorelines of the State.
- SMPs are complex documents that include plans, policies, regulations.
- Shoreline Master Programs apply to future development.
- Statewide land use policies are applied based on local conditions and community values in SMPs.





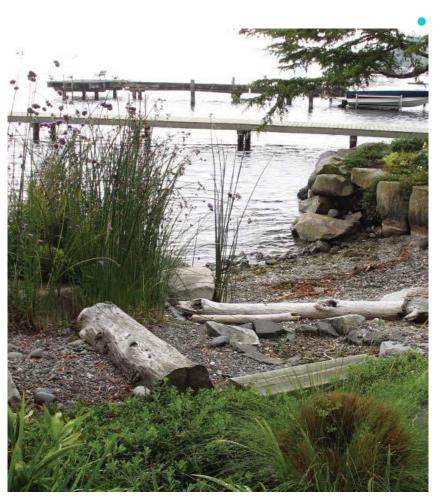
SMP Objectives

- be comprehensive yet clear & easy to administer
- be compatible with other laws that apply in the shoreline
- protect shoreline resources
- respect property rights
- accommodate all appropriate shoreline uses
- provide a bridge from past to future shoreline uses
- balance public & private interests
- assure no net loss of ecological functions

Need to update SMP's

- many changed shoreline circumstances and conditions (ex. cabins to homes)
- many old, outdated SMPs
- ESA listings/35 years of SMA experience
- new knowledge of shoreline processes and the effects of development to water quality impacts & nearshore habitat.
- increased development on problematic lots
- need for compatibility with critical areas regulations and local comprehensive plans

GUIDELINES at WAC 173-26



Shoreline Management Act directs Ecology to provide Guidelines for local master programs.

The 2003 Guidelines are adopted into Washington Administrative Code (Rules based on law).

Guidelines include required contents and policies for SMPs, and the supporting documents.

Provides a basis for Ecology to determine if an SMP can achieve No Net Loss of Ecological Functions



What is the No Net Loss standard?

- "Master programs shall contain policies that assure at minimum, no net loss of shoreline ecological functions necessary to sustain shoreline natural resources" (WAC 173-26-201(2)(c)
- Starting point is shoreline conditions as they exist today.
- Recognizes <u>new development</u> <u>will occur.</u> Directs us to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse impacts.



Shoreline Management Challenges

- shorelines cross city & county boundaries
- many interested parties often have conflicting perspectives & property rights issues
- many uses compete for limited shoreline space
- changing land uses, development patterns
- complexity of administering local, state or federal laws

SMP Update Steps

- Initiate Public Outreach and Participation
- Inventory and Characterize Shoreline Conditions
- Prepare a Land Use Analysis
- Develop Policies and Regulations
- Prepare a Restoration Plan
- Prepare a Cumulative Impacts Analysis
- Local SMP Adoption

Renton: 18 miles of State Shorelines

7 Waterbodies

- Cedar River
- Lake Washington
- May Creek
- Black River
- Green River
- Springbrook Creek
- Lake Desire

6 Designations

- Natural
- Urban Conservancy
- Shoreline Residential
- High Intensity
- High Intensity- Isolated
- Aquatic

Renton's Shoreline Jurisdiction



Parametrix

RENTON, AHEAD OF THE CURVE.

Renton



Community & Economic Development

Inventory & Characterization

Reach-based Analysis

City of Renton Shoreline Master Program

Final Shoreline Inventory and Analysis



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City of Renton City Hall 1055 S. Grady Way Renton, Washington 9805

This report was funded in part through a grant from the Washington Department of Ecology.



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- SMP Development began with a careful review of existing shoreline conditions.
- Used existing, available and appropriate scientific information.
- Inventory/Characterization documents shoreline uses and ecological resources and conditions across 26 reaches.
- This becomes the foundation for everything else in an SMP.

Environment Designation Objectives

- <u>High Intensity</u>: Provide opportunities for <u>large-scale office</u> and <u>commercial employment centers</u> as well as <u>multifamily</u> residential use and public services.
- High Intensity Isolated: <u>Isolated</u> from the water body <u>by</u> <u>public road or railroad.</u>
- Single Family Shoreline Residential: To <u>accommodate SFR</u> residential development.
- Conservancy: To protect conserve, restore, and manage existing areas with ecological functions that have accomodated a limited level of development, such as open space park areas, floodplains, and other sensitive lands.
- Natural: To protect and preserve unique and fragile shoreline or wetland environments are ecologically intact as close to their natural state as possible. Provide wildlife sanctuary and habitat preservation.
- Aquatic: OHWM to center of water body

Shoreline Master Program Update City of Renton

Shoreline Environment Overlay Designation

Cedar River



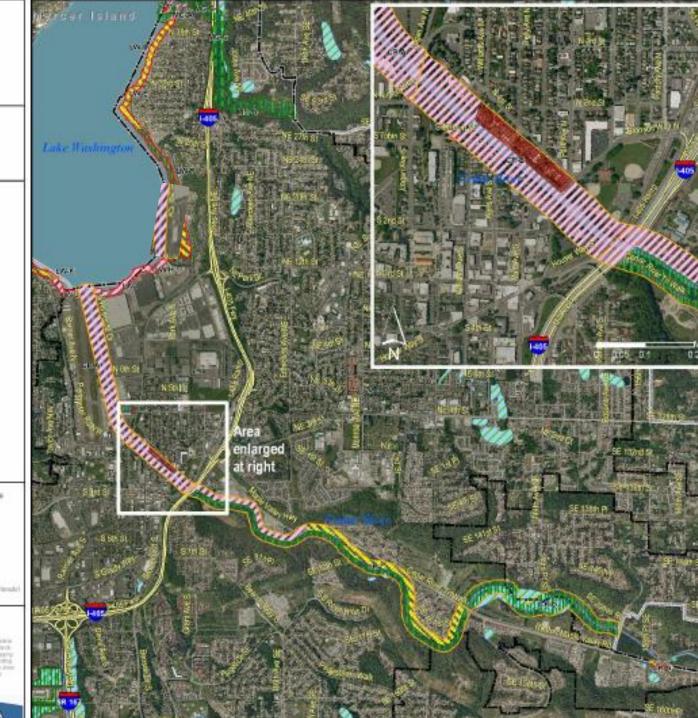
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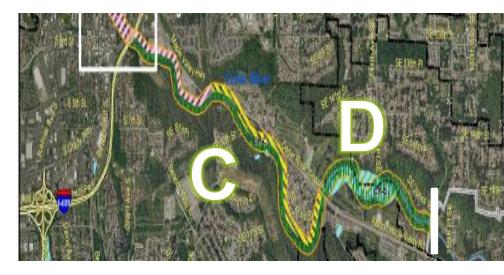


Cedar River: Four Reaches

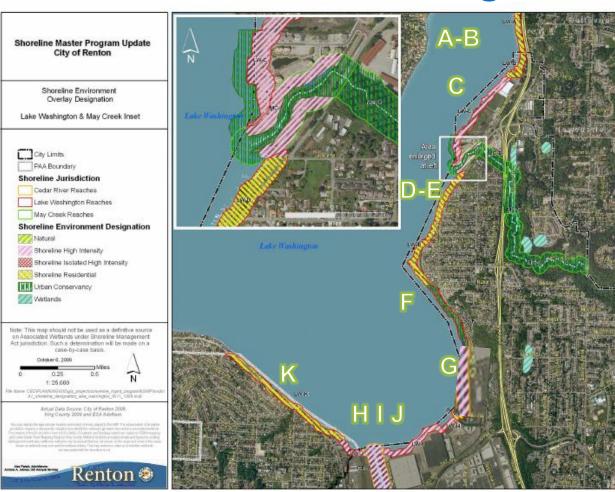
Four Designations

- Reach A Mouth to Logan Ave
 - High Intensity
- Reach B-Logan Avenue to I-405
 - High Intensity
 - High Intensity Isolated (separated by roads/RR)
- **Reach C** –I-405 to Hwy 169
 - High Intensity-north bank
 - Shoreline Residential-north bank
 - Urban Conservancy south bank
- Reach D- Hwy 169 to UGA south
 - Urban Conservancy with associated wetlands





Lake Washington: Eleven Reaches (A-K) Three Designations



A, B, D, E, K Shoreline
 Residential

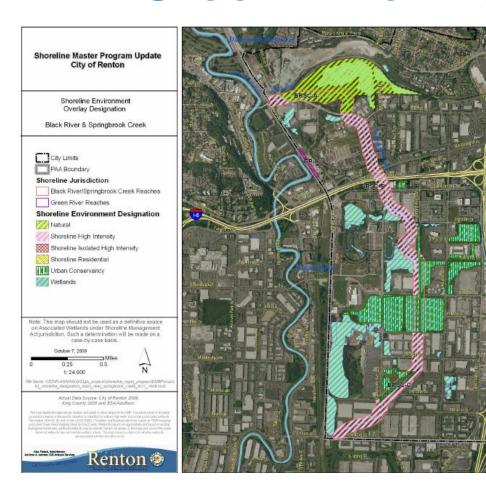
- _C, G, H, I, J -High Intensity
- F <u>Urban</u> Conservancy

May Creek: Three Reaches One Designation



A,B,C - <u>Urban</u>
 <u>Conservancy</u>

Black River, Springbrook Creek & Green River-Four Reaches



- Black River/SpringbrookCreek Natural
- Springbrook
 Creek- <u>High</u>
 Intensity & Urban
 Conservancy
- Green River High Intensity - Isolated

Shoreline Master Program Update City of Renton

Shoreline Environment Overlay Designation

Lake Desire

City Limits

FAA Boundary

Shoreline Jurisdiction

Lake Desire Reaches

Shoreline Environment Designation

Shoreline Residential

Urban Conservancy

Wetlands

Note: This map should not be used as a definitive source on Associated Wetlands under Shoretine Management Act jurisdiction. Such a determination will be made on a case-by-case basis.

October 7, 2009

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Lake Desire PAA Four Reaches - Two Designations



- Single Family Shoreline Residential
- Urban Conservancy publicly owned natural area

Setback and Buffer Regulations by Designation

Natural
Urban
Conservancy
Shoreline Single
Family
High Intensity
Isolated
Aquatic

Setbacks and Buffers						
Structure Setback from Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM)- Minimum ¹						
Water-dependent Use	100 ft.	100 ft.	None ²	None ²	None	
Water-related or Water Enjoyment Use	100 ft.	100 ft.	100 ft. ³	100 ft. ⁴	None	
Non-Water-oriented Use	100 ft.	100 ft.	100 ft.3	100 ft.5	None	
Front Yard,' Side Yard, and Rear Yard Setbacks	Governed by underlying zoning in RMC 4-2 except in cases where specific shoreline performance standards provide otherwise. Variance from the front and side yard standards may be granted administratively if needed to meet the established setback from OHWM, as specified in this section and if standard variance criteria are met.					
Vegetation Conservation Buffer	100 ft.	100 ft.	100 ft. ³	100 ft. ^{4,5}	None	
Building Height- Maximum						
In water	Not allowed	Not allowed	35 ft. ⁶	35 ft. ⁶		35 ft. ⁶
Within 100 feet of OHWM	Not allowed	Not allowed	35 ft. ⁷	35 ft. ⁸	Governed by underlying zoning in RMC	

Shoreline Residential

 Standard is100-foot native vegetation conservation buffer area. However, setback and buffer may be based on lot depth as provided in RMC 4-3-090.F.1.c

Lot Depth	Building Setback	Native Vegetation Conservation Buffer
Greater than 130 ft	45 feet	20 feet
100 feet, up to 130 ft	35 feet	15 feet
Less than 100 ft	25 feet	10 feet

Table 4-3-090.F.1.l. Vegetation Conservation Buffer Standards by Reach

The following table identifies the performance standards for maintenance and restoration of the vegetation conservation buffer and shall be applied if required by the use regulations or development standards of the Shoreline Master Program.

SHORELINE REACH	Vegetation Conservation Objectives
Lake Washington	
Lake Washington Reach A and B	This developed primarily single-family area provides primarily lawn and ornamental vegetation at the shoreline. Opportunities to limit ongoing adverse impacts shall be implemented through providing for native vegetation in buffers adjacent to the water based on the standards related to lot depth together with replacement of shoreline armoring with soft shoreline protection incorporating vegetation.
Lake Washington Reach C	If areas redevelop, the full 100 foot buffer of native vegetation shall be provided, except where water-dependent uses are located.
Lake Washington Reach D and E	This developed primarily single-family area provides primarily lawn and ornamental vegetation at the shoreline. Opportunities to limit ongoing adverse impacts shall be implemented through providing for native vegetation in buffers adjacent to the water based on the standards related to lot depth together with replacement of shoreline armoring with soft shoreline protection incorporating vegetation.
Lake Washington Reach F	Enhancement of native riparian vegetation shall be implemented as part of park management, balanced with opportunities to provide public visual and physical access to the shoreline. The city may fund shoreline enhancement through fees paid for off-site mitigation from development elsewhere on Lake Washington.
Lake Washington Reach G	Enhancement of native riparian vegetation shall be implemented as part of park management, while recognizing that in this portion of the park is oriented primarily to opportunities to provide public visual and physical access to the shoreline including over water structures, supporting concessions, boat launch and public beach facilities.

EXHIBIT C

City of Renton Shoreline Master Program Update Restoration Plan



Prepared for

City of Renton City Hall 1055 S. Grady Way Renton, Washington 98057

This report was funded in part by a Grant from the Washington Department of Ecology

Prepared by

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In Association With:

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Renton SMP Update Highlights

- 6 designations replacing only 3
- Detailed shoreline environment maps and reachspecific inventory & analysis information
- Strengthened associated wetland protections.
- Buffers & Setbacks unique to shoreline reaches, uses and lots sizes to achieve no net loss; while providing flexibility and certainty for development in the urban environment.
- Reach-specific public access analysis and regulations.

City of Renton Shoreline Master Program Update Shoreline Cumulative Effects Analysis



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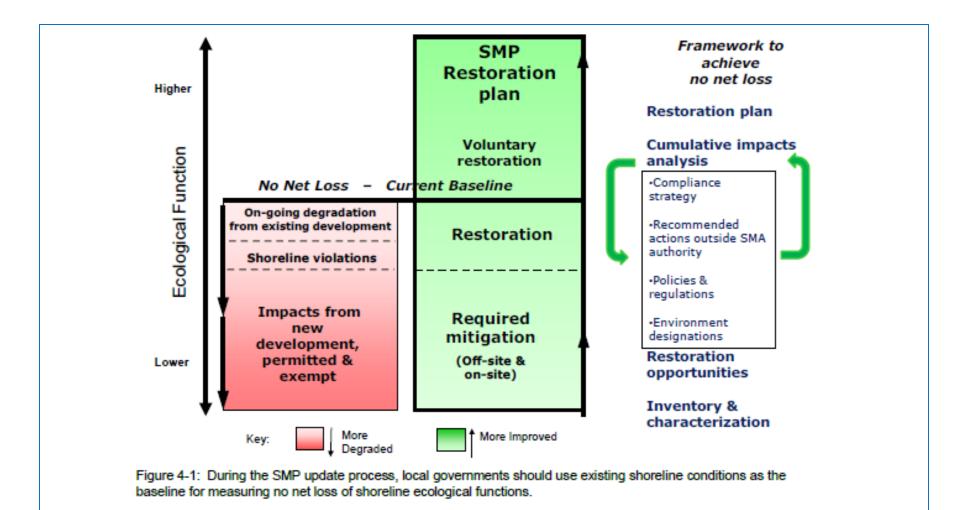
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Cumulative Impacts Analysis Inventory SMP No Net Loss



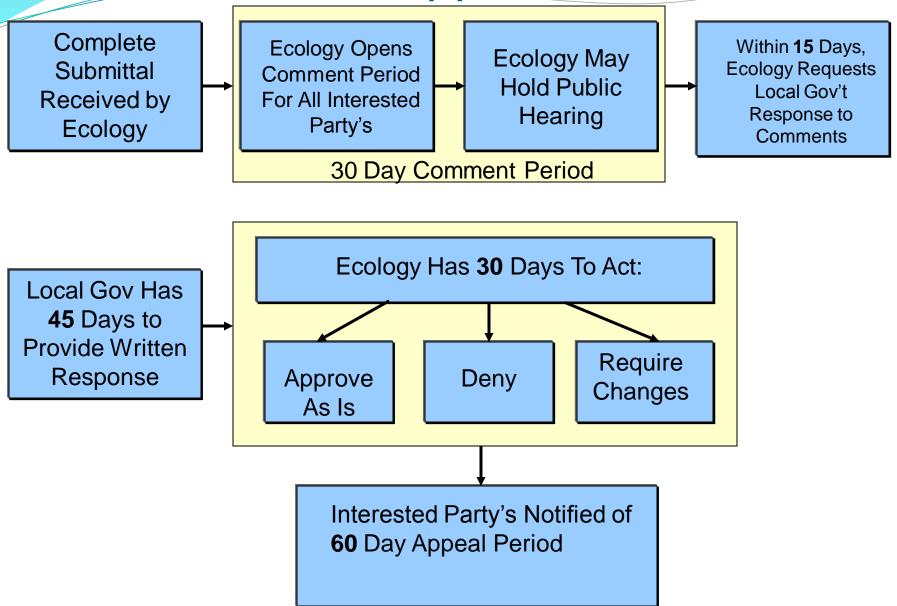
Lake Washington

Key Landscape Process	Physical or Biological Function	Sources of Human Disturbance	Current Trends or Effect of Current Regulations	Proposed SMP Programs to Protect or Restore Processes and Functions
Aquatic Habitat: Adjacent Upland Vegetation	Shade and temperature regulation Organic input to food chain	Reach Level: Loss of upland buffers result in higher temperatures and reduced organic matter	Reach Level: Lake WA has little mature vegetation. Could affect nearshore habitat critical to juvenile salmon	4-3-090.G Veg. Conservation 4-3-090 A. Shoreline Stabilization: minimizing shoreline alteration should enhance buffers

SMP Changes

- Increased number of shorelines covered.
- More site and use-specific policies and regulations to achieve no net loss; while providing development flexibility & certainty.
- New Environment Designations, more specific to the uses and ecological conditions.
- New dock specifications for Lake Washington and Lake Desire consistent with federal regulations.
- Limits on impervious surface in first 100 ft from OHWM-by reach
- Vegetation Conservation Requirements and incentives for first 100-feet from OHWM – developed on a reach-specific basis.
- Shoreline Stabilization new development required to be placed to avoid need for bulkhead protection. Where shoreline protection need is demonstrated, a hierarchy of preferences from hard armoring (the least preferred) to soft techniques, with nonstructural being most preferred
- Incentives to remove bulkheads
- Regulations that have the potential to get to no net loss

State SMP Approval Process



Ecology Shorelands Website:

http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/shorelines/smp/mycomments/renton.html

Renton SMP State Review and Approval Process
Public Comment Period
November 15 through December 17, 2010

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